**A New Nation (1789-1820)**

* **Essential Question: What was the impact of the major domestic issues and conflicts experienced by the nation during the Federalist Period?**

Why is the debate over **strict** and **loose interpretations (constructions)** of the Constitution so significant in US history?

Was it **Hamilton** or **Jefferson** that wanted a ***laissez-faire*** approach to economic policy? Explain.

Describe the major ideas in **Hamilton’s Economic Plan** for the new nation.

Why did the **Whiskey Rebellion** result in two separate political parties forming in US politics?

Describe the major ideas of each political party:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Federalists** | **Democratic-Republicans** |

As US relations with France became more tense, President Adams signed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This legislation outlawed criticism of the government in times of international crisis or war. Democratic Republicans cried foul and argued that this was not a matter of national security – the Federalists were simply trying to silence political opposition. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison argued that the legislation violated the First Amendment and passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to nullify the laws for their states.

What important Supreme Court decision was made in ***Marbury v. Madison***?

**John Marshall**, a “**midnight judge”** appointee to the Supreme Court, would prove instrumental in making decisions that asserted the power of the federal government over states. What Supreme Court decisions seem to illustrate this influence?

Why did **Thomas Jefferson** call his election in 1800 a “revolution”?

* **Essential Question: How did the political freedoms available to different groups reflect the social structure of early America?**

What were the **suffrage requirements** in the early 1800s?

Who did that leave out?

Why was **Tecumseh** fighting the US government in the Ohio valley?

* **Essential Question: How did the US confront internal and international conflicts during the Federalist Era?**

What did **Pinckney’s Treaty** acquire for the US?

Why did President Washington issue a **Proclamation of Neutrality** and warn about **“entangling alliances”** in his **Farewell Address**?

Why did President Adams send **John Jay** to negotiate a treaty with the British?

What happened with the French as a result of the treaty?

In 1807, President Jefferson signed an **Embargo Act** hoping to force the British to cooperate. Did the embargo have the desired effect? Explain.

Identify the significance the following terms:

**War of 1812 –**

**Battle of New Orleans –**

**Treaty of Ghent –**

**Expansion & Reform (1800-1850)**

* **Essential Question: What affect did territorial expansion have on the development of the new nation?**

Put the following expansion sequence in order:

**\_\_\_\_ James K. Polk** wins the election of 1844 by supporting the **annexation of Texas** and the **“54-40 or Fight!”** settlers against Britain in the Oregon territory.

\_\_\_\_ President Jefferson purchases the **Louisiana Territory** from France.

\_\_\_\_ The Supreme Court overturns the **Indian Removal Act** in the case ***Worchester v. Georgia***, but President Jackson and the white Georgia farmers ignore the ruling and force the Cherokees west on the **Trail of Tears**.

**\_\_\_\_ Missouri Compromise** tries to maintain a balance of power in the Senate by allowing slave states south of the 36’30 parallel in the Louisiana Purchase.

\_\_\_\_ The US makes the **Gadsden Purchase** from Mexico in order to construct a transcontinental railroad through the Southwest.

\_\_\_\_ The **Webster-Ashburton Treaty** was signed with Britain to establish the Northeastern border with Canada.

\_\_\_\_ Texas settlers rebel against the Mexican government and declare an independent republic.

**\_\_\_\_ Lewis** and **Clark** reach the Pacific Northwest coast for the first time. Many settlers will follow this **Oregon Trail** out west.

\_\_\_\_ The **Oregon Territory** is added to the US in a compromise with Britain at the 49th parallel.

**\_\_\_\_ 49ers** rush out to California in search of gold.

\_\_\_\_ Spain cedes **Florida** to the US in the **Adams-Onis Treaty**.

\_\_\_\_ The US wins the **Mexican-American War** and obtains the **Mexican Cession** in the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**.

* **Essential Question: How did the nation develop and express its unique style through the arts during the early 1800s?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_ Noah Webster  \_\_\_ Washington Irving  \_\_\_ Nathaniel Hawthorne  \_\_\_ James Fenimore Cooper  \_\_\_ Ralph Waldo Emerson  \_\_\_ Henry David Thoreau  \_\_\_ Edgar Allan Poe  \_\_\_ Alexis de Tocqueville  \_\_\_ Hudson River School | 1. Wrote mysteries and macabre. 2. Wrote tales of the frontier. 3. Wrote a book to unify American language and spelling. 4. Wrote about transcendentalism and civil disobedience. 5. Wrote about transcendentalism and social utopia. 6. First American author to win international fame. 7. Landscape paintings inspired by the new lands out west. 8. Wrote about American democracy and individualism. 9. Wrote stories that criticized New England society. |

* **Essential Question: How did technological innovations and economic conditions contribute to sectionalism?**

How did the development of **interchangeable parts** lead to an **Industrial Revolution** in the US?

What 1793 invention sparked a need for more slaves, encouraged the spread of plantations out West, and led to a Southern economy known as the **Cotton Kingdom**?

What two inventions allowed farms out West to increase their productivity?

What two inventions increased the speed of business across the US?

What Northeastern engineering project in 1825 allowed more food to be transported to workers in New York, more factory goods to be transported to Western farmers, and more settlers to travel west?

In the North, the growth of industry led to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system that used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor. In the South, the reliance on cotton as a cash crop led to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system that used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor.

* **Essential Question: What were the political events, issues, and personalities that contributed to sectionalism and nationalism?**

Why did the **Era of Good Feelings** come to an end in the 1820s?

Does each of the following support states’ rights or federal supremacy (or both?!):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Political Event/Person** | States’ Rights | Federal Supremacy |
| *McCulloch v. Maryland* |  |  |
| *Gibbons v. Ogden* |  |  |
| Henry Clay |  |  |
| John C. Calhoun |  |  |
| Andrew Jackson |  |  |
| 1828 Tariff |  |  |
| *South Carolina Exposition & Protest* |  |  |
| Bank War |  |  |

Why did **John C. Calhoun** first support **Henry Clay’s American System**, then change his mind?

Describe the ***main issue(s)*** in the following elections. Who won?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1824** | **1828** | **1832** | **1836** | **1840** |

How are **white manhood suffrage** and the **spoils system** related to **Jacksonian Democracy**?

* **Essential Question: How effective were the major reform movements of the era?**

Describe the goals and leaders of the following early reform movements:

**Prison Reform –**

**Education –**

**Temperance –**

**Women’s Rights –**

**Utopian Communities –**

* **Essential Question: What was the role of religion in the debate over slavery and other social movements?**

What role does religious faith play in the reform movements listed above?

Supporters of slavery often argued that it was God’s will, that slavery was better for the African race, and that wage labor in the Northern factories was worse. Other supporters of slavery simply claimed that it was a **“necessary evil**.**”** What is the difference?

How did **abolitionists** such as **William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, David Walker**, and the **Grimke sisters** feel about the “necessary evil” argument?

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**Crisis, Civil War & Reconstruction (1850-1877)**

* **Essential Question: How did the issues of sectionalism lead to the Civil War?**

Describe how the following developments increased **sectionalism** in the US:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Development** | **What Was It?** | **What Were the Effects?** |
| Compromise of 1850 |  |  |
| Underground Railroad |  |  |
| *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* |  |  |
| Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 |  |  |
| *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) |  |  |
| Lincoln-Douglas Debates |  |  |
| John Brown’s Raid |  |  |

What did the **Free Soil Party** and the **Republican Party** have in common?

* **Essential Question: What were the immediate political issues that led to war?**

Put the following events in order:

\_\_\_\_ The **Confederate States of America** forms and elects **Jefferson Davis** as president.

\_\_\_\_ Northern Democrats and Southern Democrats select two different candidates for the 1960 presidential election.

\_\_\_\_ South Carolina secedes from the Union.

\_\_\_\_ When Lincoln refused to hand over **Fort Sumter** in South Carolina, Confederate soldiers fired the first shots of the **Civil War** and forced the fort to surrender.

\_\_\_\_ Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee joined the Confederacy, and the capital of the Confederacy was moved to Richmond, Virginia.

\_\_\_\_ **Abraham Lincoln** becomes 16th president of the US

\_\_\_\_ Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas secede from the Union.

* **Essential Question: How did political and military turning points influence the outcome of the war?**

List the advantages of each side in the Civil War.

**North: South:**

List the key people on each side of the war.

**North: South:**

Describe the turning points of the Civil War:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **What** | **When** | **Where** | **Significance** |
| First Battle of Bull Run (Battle of Manassas) |  |  |  |
| Antietam |  |  |  |
| Emancipation Proclamation |  |  |  |
| Gettysburg |  |  |  |
| Vicksburg |  |  |  |
| March to the Sea |  |  |  |
| Appomatox Court House |  |  |  |

* **Essential Question: What was the impact of Reconstruction, and how did it come to an end?**

Describe the differences between **Congressional** and **Presidential** Reconstructionplans.

How were white Southerners able to keep African Americans from power after the war?

**Sharecropping –**

**Black codes –**

**Ku Klux Klan –**

**Jim Crow laws –**

**Disenfranchisement –**

What is the difference between a **carpetbagger** and a **scalawag**?

* **Essential Question: To what degree did the Civil War and Reconstruction prove the supremacy of the federal government?**

What was **“Military Reconstruction”**?

What federal legislation was passed to protect civil rights after the war? Amendments?

How did the **Compromise of 1877** end Reconstruction in the South?

**The Great West and the Rise of the Debtor (1860-1896)**

* **Essential Question: Who migrated west and what problems did they experience?**

Where did the first transcontinental railroad meet in 1886?

What religious group made their way out West to avoid persecution in the eastern cities?

What discovery in 1848 attracted thousands of settlers out West? In 1859?

How did the following contribute to settlement out west:

**Transcontinental Railroad –**

**Homestead Act –**

**Morrill Land-Grant Act –**

How did life out West change social roles for women?

How did Chinese and Irish immigrants contribute to the development of the West?

Describe the conflicts between miners, farmers and cattle ranchers out West:

* **Essential Question: What is the relationship between settlement in the West and innovations in agricultural technology and business practices?**

A number of technological advances made the western lands inhabitable by white settlers. John Deere’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed farmers to cut through tough prairie sod and plant crops in the Midwest.

Since farmers often had to dig more than 100 feet to reach water, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed farmers to pump water to the surface.

On the plains, there was not enough wood for fences, so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made it possible for farmers and ranchers to fence off their land.

As the cost of supplies, transportation, and doing business increased, farmers began organizing into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to share their costs and profits. One new plow could cultivate multiple farms. Businesses did not like this arrangement.

* **Essential Question: How did the migration of people bring about change in the West?**

What **two** practices of white settlers affected the ways of life of the Plains Indians?

Describe the following conflicts between the US government and Plains Indians:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sand Creek Massacre** | **Battle of Little Big Horn** | **Wounded Knee** | **Nez Perce** |

What book publicized the broken treaties and mistreatment of American Indians carried out by the US government?

Was the **Dawes Severalty Act** a misguided humanitarian effort or a surreptitious attempt to take more land from American Indians? Explain your point of view.

* **Essential Question: Why did so many farmers support Populism?**

Why did **the Grange** and other **farmers’ alliances** want more government regulation of railroads, banks, and grain storage?

Printing more paper money (**greenbacks**) and including silver as a currency (**bimetallism**) would have made money less valuable by making more of it available. Why did farmers want that?

Bankers and business owners, however, wanted a **gold standard** for the economy. Why?

In which case did the Supreme Court rule that state governments could regulate grain storage in the interest of the public?

In which case did the Supreme Court rule that state governments could not regulate railroads because that was federal jurisdiction?

In reaction to this decision, what law did Congress pass to try to regulate the railroads and make their rates more fair?

The **Populist Party** met in Nebraska and laid out its demands for the upcoming elections. Their demands, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wanted unlimited coinage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, government regulation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ income tax, and reforms to clean up corruption between politicians and big business. The party decided to back the Democratic candidate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who supported bimetallism in his “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” speech. The Democrats \_\_\_\_\_ the 1896 election, and the Populist Party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a result.